

" THE SAN MIN CHU I ' —A CRITICAL
SUMMARY **165**

Lecture II deals with "Liberty/*
Quoting the
watchword of the French Revolution he
compares
liberty to * 'nationalism,' equality to
"democracy,' *
and fraternity to "the People's
livelihood/" He
comments on the fact that the
Chinese have no
'word for and do not understand the
meaning of,
liberty. The nearest they get to it is
the phrase
"unhampered and unbridled/" which is
the same
as being like "loose sand/" The
Chinese welcome
the idea of "getting rich" rather
than liberty,
and react to the word wealth in the
same way as
the peoples of Europe react to liberty.
Actually
they suffered very little from the
autocracy of the
Manchus and other Dynasties.
The preaching
of liberty in China is deprecated by Dr.
Sun, It
is, in fact, because they have too
much liberty
that generally they pay no attention to
the idea.
The lecturer condemns the frequent
troubles caused
by Chinese students, which cannot be
regarded
as practising liberty. The aim of
the Chinese
Revolution is not personal but political
liberty.
To make of China a strong nation "all
must sac-
rifice their liberty. In order to
restore freedom
to our nation we must now put
together our in-
dividual liberties and make all these into
one solid
organized body/"
Lecture III is entitled "Equality/"
Sun
combats the theory that equality is a

natural en-
dowment bestowed by Heaven upon
man. There
is no such thing as equality for men in
a state of
nature. By the employment of diagrams
he seeks to
show that though all should be on an
equal political
standing, mankind ranks in a
descending scale in